Germany's towns and cities

Let's take Bremen: both city and port where, however, in the Schnoor district, picturesque alleys, once the home of medieval craftsmen, and 500-year-old gabled houses are to be found. Or the small township of Münzenberg in Hesse, with its castle, Or Fritziar, with half-timbered buildings, alcoves, fountains and lanes dating

from times when people still went on foot or rode in mail-coaches. Great cities, but also fairytale-like towns no larger than a football pitch. Then again, the modern aspect as in West Berlin's Märkisches Viertel or Hansa-Viertel, created by famous architects from all over the world. A journey through Germany's towns and

cities is like a study trip, exci and amusing. Just thinkers restaurants offering special and the many small tavens nearly every cornert





Freudenberg

Berlin

la long period without as much as a of regret, is a bad example. look world affairs to the brink of

and it was to America's credit, more Micularly to that of the US President, War was not declared. In from the one failed bid to re-

the hostages forcibly, Jimmy Carter the temptation to impose a mivolution, always assuming solution the right word.

American commentator compared Ciner's stand with that of President by at the time of the Cuban cri-

The German Tribune

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Hostages release vindicates **IS** commonsense approach

thus seem to have been a final vindica-

President - and a victory for political

unable to accomplish more than a most

incomplete restoration of the status quo,

terms — a point previously made by the

This should prove none too easy, yet

maybe US offers of a gradual resump-

seem to have been a consideration.

President Reagan is unlikely to have

any inhibitions about supplying Iran

with military hardware as soon as poss-

Vietnamese, the Algerians and others.

been its property in any case.

Yet as so often, it was admittedly

s nost lasting memory of the US at by youthful fanatics and a of elementary internal law.

World countries, it must be d endorsed the condemnation of by the UN security Council and national Court of Justice. t the implacable attitude of Ayatol-

honein and the mass demonstraagainst the hostages and against United States seemed to provide an into the abyss of North-South

true significance of the deed can be appreciated by recalling events before the hostages were and indeed, the history of Iran n the Shah was ousted.

judging lian today it must be rered that the Shah flew to the ed States on 22 October 1979, pury for a medical check-up. To this reasons that prompted President to give his approval are unclear.

a there were the years of close eation with the Shah and his tyal regime by the United States and Vestern countries. They too must

IN THIS ISSUE

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ECONOMY whes quaue grows as

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dylcs and escape in the glossy world of teenage magazines

de, maintained moreover for

eign Minister Genscher. Mr Carter did not mention Wisch-

Bonn last year.

Ben Wisch, a Herr Wischnewski is



ostages, Bruce Laingen, ex US Chargé d'Affaires in Tehran.

The United States can only now, 15 not have been forgotten in Washington months after the questionable admission - any more than it has been in Mosof the ailing Shah for medical treatment, resume ties with Iran at the low point

Where the Soviet Union is concerned there was a series of almost desperate last-minute bids to frustrate the Algiers tion of economic cooperation after the agreement by peddling rumours that the United States intended to attack Iran.

end of the boycott would be given a ready hearing in certain circles. Even if Mr Reagan has to bide his This could certainly be the case if time for a while, the United States has such offers were to be accompanied by been relieved of a dangerous burden specific assurances - of, say, supplies of now the hostages have been freed. arms and military equipment.

There is no longer the temptation to In the war with Iraq, Tehran must surevert to military means after all, and rely need military supplies. In the penafter the failure of the April 1980 rescue ultimate phase of the struggle to secure bid US military intervention would have the release of the hostages arms supplies had to run much greater risks this time.

There would have been no way of telling how the Soviet Union might have reacted, so a grave risk to world peace has been eliminated.

It is now up to the experts to consi-Memories of Iran's erstwhile role as a

stabilising factor in the Persian Gulf will der whether and how future breaches of this kind might be prevented. Prospects look none too bright.

So it will probably be much more important for politicians not to forget too readily the experience gained and the anxiety shared last time round.

Events of this kind, outrageous though they may be, always have their causes. Detecting and, as far as possible, eliminating them is a full-time task.

There are many ways, depending on historical and other circumstances, in which to set about it.

There are those, especially in the West, who are not yet so pessimistic as to feel that force is the only way to settle the many injustices in the world.

They in particular are called on to set about eliminating the root causes that give rise to such events. Hans Gerlach

Bonn helped B onn played a crucial part behind the scenes to help obtain the release of the American hostages in Tehran.

The efforts in particular of Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the deputy SPD chairman and former Minister of State at the Chancellor's Office, are reported to have been especially influential.

Former President Carter referred to the West German effort when he was in Wieshaden to welcome the released hos-

He said that history alone would tell what a major contribution; had been made by Chancellor Schmidt and For-

newski by name, but observers recalled that Iranian Deputy Premier Tabatabei conferred with him several times in

nicknamed, is known to have extensive contacts in the Arab world and these ties are reported to have played a key role in persuading Algeria to act as an

behind the scenes

Mr Carter's words of appreciation were echoed by Walter J, Stoessel, the outgong US ambassador to Bonn during a ceremony to mark his departure.

"We will always be grateful for the help provided by the Federal Republic on the hostages' behalf," he said. Gerhard Ritzel, the German ambassador in Tehran, had been particularly helpful.

Turning to his host, Herr Genscher, Mr Stoessel, who was returning to Washington as an under-secretary to the State Department, said:

"You personally have played a leading role in bids to secure the release of our hostages."

The Bonn government, it was disclos-

ed, had lent a hand at two levels. In Tehran Herr Ritzel had repeatedly and emphatically made representations to the Iranian government to secure the hostages' release.

Initially he had sought at least to get improved detention conditions and to arrange for visiting opportunities.

At a higher level Herr Wischnewski tried to arrange for the release of the US diplomats in Tehran, as did the Chancellor and his Foreign Minister.

This was done via Mr. Tabatabai, who visited not only the Chancellor's Office but also the Foreign Office while in Bonn (at the same time as Warren Christopher visited Herr Genscher).

Bonn also interceded via Ayatollan Beheshti.

Herr Genscher mainly discussed matters relating to the payment of ransom, eventually reaching a point at which the Algerians were able to take up a successful role as intermediaries.

Bernt Contad Die Welt, 23 January 19

porters, is also aware of the

Russia and its allies are in a

difficulties. The non-Russian pa-

Union's weaknesses.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Haig response to questioning best clue to Reagan foreign policy

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

I ingly little of his inaugural address to foreign policy. He dealt mostly with domestic problems and with giving his audience a moral pep talk,

But there could be no mistaking his basic approach to foreign affairs.

"Peace," he said, "Is the most heartfelt desire of the American people. We will negotiate on it, bring sacrifices to it, but we will not subjugate ourselves on its account, not now nor ever.

"Our dislike of conflict must not be taken as a lack of willpower. If action is needed to preserve our national security,

act we will. How seriously must this pledge be taken and what may it mean for America's ailles in particular? This is best deduced from the Senate hearings in which Secretary of State Halg was crossexamined.

Mr Heig strengthened his reputation of being an intelligent military man who is by no means a stranger to politics.

That is why he is surely the right man for the job and probably the best man available to direct the foreign policy of the Reagan administration.

After the Senate hearings there could be little doubt (always assuming anyone had any beforehand) that apart from the President he intends to play the crucial role in the new administration.

This alone indicates the far-reaching change in US foreign policy that in part,

Dresident Reagan devoted astonish- no doubt, has already taken place and for the rest must lie shead.

The new US Secretary of State, and doubtless President Reagan too, is no longer concerned with a grand design for tomorrow's world.

President Kennedy was. So, more pragmatically, was President Nixon. So, at least initially, was President Carter.

But the foremost aim of the Reagan administration is to restore US military superiority over the Soviet Union. Arms men under them are sgain the

All other problems, such as arms control, human rights, environmental conservation, energy supplies, overpopula tion, famine and above all aid to the developing world, are of lesser importance.

The new US administration considers handling confrontation with Moscow much more highly than whether and how the Soviet Union might be prepared to cooperate in solving worldwide

This, of course, does not rule out negotiations on, says, arms limitation.

The change is evidently in keeping. not only with the views of the new administration but also in accordance with what a large majority of US public opin-

The change of mood became apparent shortly after President Carter's inauguration. One of the many effects it had was

to prompt Mr Carter's increasingly tough line on foreign policy.

It was also a substantial contributory factor to Mr Reagan's overwhelming victory in the 1980 Presidential elections.

For both the government and the public of the United States the Soviet Union and communism are once more the Nr. 1 enemy.

They lie at the back of every crisis with which the Wet has to concern itself - at least in the minds of those who take a less subtle approach to world

What is more, this enemy is more powerful than America, in military terms at any rate, as far most Americans are concerned.

Secretary of State Haig can certainly not be thought of as a man who takes the less subtle approach to world affairs. For five long days he gave sophisticated and balanced answers to senators' quer-

Yet his view of the power relationship with Moscow is no less passimistic than that of the general public.

He referred, for intance, to the "transformation of Soviet military might from a continental, mainly defensive, land army to a worldwide, offensive army. navy and air force fully capable of austaining an imperial foreign policy."

This, he said, was "the most complete about-turn in power relations the world has ever witnessed in a period of relative

Yet he, unlike many feller HOME AFFAIRS men and many American political HOME AFFAIRS pacially among President Re

Vogel nomination as Berlin mayor 📉 catches SPD on the hop

ing. Moscow's successes current

limited solely to the military season the news that he was to be nomThis indeed is the real danger instead as the new mayor of Berlin
Halg sees It. In such situations to instead as the new mayor of Berlin
Halg sees It. In such situations to instead as the new mayor of Berlin
Halg sees It. In such situations to instead Bonn Justice Minister Hansan states tend to be susceptible to the Bonn Justice Minister Hansan states tend to be susceptible to the Part in a popular TV talk
of maintaining their power that is in Bremen.

It is hardly surprising that he he sked the moderator not to make
more arms to counteract this the reference to the Berlin issue; and
lairs. Yet at the same time he has show went off without a hitch exsays he hopes) to negotiste same that some might have noticed that
armament measures with Moser light was not quite himself.

This is the only context in the large moset SPD ideas. Many Social

Italg (cels there can be eny policies uset SPD ideas. Many Social ying on with Salt talks.

| Democrats had hoped for a new begin| It is alarmingly reminiscent disg in this non-election year of 1981. rying on with Salt talks.

Carter's first attempts in this was the party wanted to show that it was spring 1977 and of the Sould wall alive and kicking; but instead it has reply, but it remains worth walls been confronted with a foretaste of he problems in store.

The same is true of Mr Halth The coalition has become destabilised; to a quary of whether the Pad some Bonn watchers consider that objective of US foreign policy of a SPD or its left wing or Willy Brandt to be the prevention of nuder a Herbert Wehner or all together have between the United States and latered up against the Chancellor and

"If we were to been our political in any event, Brandt fears that Helsions solely on keeping the pear out Schmidt's Chancellorship days will important though it may be, he numbered unless a bold attempt at "we might, I fear, trigger develor ballsing the party is made in Berlin. that jeopardise this very goal the decision in favour of Vogel as the

There are things for which we have can be no overlooking the ricans must be prepared to fight, mbolic aspect inherent in the fact that This would hardly have come entire top brass of the party made surprise had it been said by the Pau decision during a protracted night

Continued on page 5 sion in the Chancellor's official resiace: the Chancellor's fate was at stake. The party thus opted for the Chancel-

tes a burden on the Bonn coalition.

Ronald Reagan may oblige the Chaidt and Hans-Dietrich Genscher leaders to reconsider their views a evidently finding it hard to paper er certain deep rifts.

Found.

Future US-Soviet ties will be be daturally, the fronts between SPD sober appraisal, balance and noted FDP are not clearly defined. This in the wake of a period when the wise in equal measure to the dispute grown emotional, unbalanced and the armament policy and the decision of the second statement. to revamp Nato as it does to the

The German Tribun What is at stake is the future of the

Flublisher: Friedrich Reinacks, Editor Care state at a time of diminishing their Editor Simon Byrnsti. Distributes the decision over the Friedrich Reinacks Cambal. 23 Schalas Maria.

Printed by Druck und Verlagsings flacted in listice should be left to market Branch Burnanthall Guerbulad in the list with the should be up to MALINGS. Inc. 540/West 24th Street May 10011 Adysrising rates list No. 13 ... Annual subscription DM S5.

An articles which the German Tribute of the neo-conservatism of Economic published in, according newspapers of the Federal Republished to the property of the Property

The left wing of the party, among them Karl-Heinz Hansen and Manfred Coppik, said after a secret meeting of their faction that they would no longer support an "anti-social democratic policy" in the Bundestag. They will be just individual votes in parliament but not in

An erosion process has set in the federal states as well. In fact, except for Hesse, there is at present no intact social-liberal coalition outside Bonn - and this obviously has a destabilising effect on the Bonn coalition.

But even in Hesse it remains to be seen whether the Prime Minister, Holger Börner, will manage to weather the overall crisis.

The subjects of the conflicts in Hesse are as symptomatic as is the attitude of

The issues at stake are the nuclear energy policy and the planned expansion of the Frankfurt airport. The disputes over these issues have almost of necessity test cases that will determine the coalition's ability to govern.

The liberals have driven the prime minister into a conflict and are now sitting on a fence watching if unfold and toying with the idea of a new coalition partner - perhaps starting with the municipal elections in March.

watching the events unfold with a certain detachment and out of the line of

tion partners played an important part



Berlin crisis.

There are also problems the SPD has brought upon itself in Bremen, Ham-

and the same applies to the SPD as a

framework for Bonn's policy with a few key words: diminishing growth rates in the Western industrial countries, a stepped-up arms race and developing nations, it would be surprising if such a set of circumstances did not lead to grave problems.

the relationship with the United States, President Reagan's policy towards Latin America, the discrepancy between the arms policy and the need to disarm, the future of detente and arms experts to Chile and Saudi Arabla for economic and foreign policy reasons.

democracy because alternative would be a class struggle. The FDP has made many issues taboo by depicting the debate surrounding them as a "coalition question." On the other hand, the Chancellor

to take action for fear of narrowing the government's This has created pression that policy-

preserving the status quo.

One of the biggest problems lies the fact that there is a growing discrepancy between the expectations the SPD and its followers pin on the government and the stance of Chancellor Schmidt. He tends to depict all pondering on how to close the gap as lack of loyalty while Genscher simply sees it as an attack on the Chancellor by his party's left wing.

As a result, the government frequently loses sight of what is happening in our

Recently, the cabinet expressed surprise over the "pacifistic trends among the public" and deplored the possible consequences for the Bundeswehr and

But these trends are only harbingers of more to come: the protest movement against the peaceful use of nuclear encrgy could be followed by an even stronger movement against nuclear weapons and armaments in general - a movement that could prove as explosive as that of the 1950s.

The dispute over our arms export policy has nothing to do with left or right. It is by no means a coincidence that Annemarie Renger, Egon Bahr and Norbert Gansel find themselves in the same boat as Schmidt's opponents.

Convictions and party traditions play role. But so does the fact that there has been a change in our society. Anything that smacks of militarism now meets with emotional opposition, as demonstrated by the riots over the public swearing-in ceremonies for recruits something that took the government by

In a recent cabinet meeting, it was generally agreed that it is difficult to register public trends.

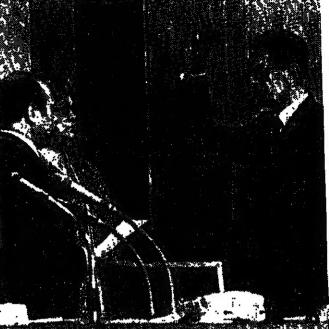
This was evidenced by the lamentations over the Berlin squatters. But what is the way out?

Hamburg Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose opposes the construction of the Brokdorf A-plant, thus joining the ranks of the anti-nukes and growth opponents. All this places his government in grave icopardy.

Hesse Prime Minister Holger Börner wants to provide storage facilities for nuclear waste and enlarge Frankfurt airport. He is thus among those who fayour nuclear energy along with economic growth. And in his case, too, such a stance jeopardises his government.

All this only reflects conflicts within the SPD which have long existed among the public.

So far, the party has tried to overcome



dissension through majority decisions while not going so far as to leave the minority out in the cold.

This is exemplified by the decision of the 1979 party congress in Berlin which boiled down to revamping Nato while at the same time negotiating disarmament. In another instance, the majority voted for a careful development of a network of A-plants - but only if this is the

This way of reconciling differing views becomes difficult when the left no longer considers itself an integral part of the party - as in the dispute over the

cerned. Bonn intends to intervene should the Hamburg SPD refuse to give the green light.

Granted, those opposing the shoring ranks. But today this minority threatens its ability to govern because there is no

The generation of the 50-year-olds has

worn out by the SPD's 15 years in government, are suffering from many

And the younger generation such as Stobbe and Klose are sealing themselves off instead of bringing about a renewal in the Länder.

do with ability but with the conflicts that are imposed on everybody who bears the burden of government

The choice of Vogel as Berlin mayor was fortuitous inasmuch as he not only has a grasp of and is sensitive to social problems but also has considerable ex-

as it tried to do in 1972 - a time when it contemplated many domestic policy changes. All this came to nought due to

Continued on page 9

Yet, there was a time when normal relations between the two existed, inasmuch as normal relations are possible between rivel powers which are so different in so many ways.

And the relationship was normal enough for there to be talk of nuclear

The freeze set in again at a breathtaking rate after the Red Army invaded

end of the US-Soviet dialogue; subjecti-

There is some truth in this. The change in US attitudes towards Moscow hegan long before Christmas 1979, but the invasion of Afghanistan.

nor Soviet policy give any indication whether they have understood the reasons for the change in US outlook.

attributable to this loss of prestige. of US hostages at the American embassy in Tehran, but humiliation began with the unrelenting exploitation of US foll-

North Vietnamese Communists. For Moscow, of course, this is merely the course of history. In the long ternt it is bound to win and America is bound

for superpower talks

the Americans do not accept the inevitability of their defeat; indeed, they feel the aggressive communist ideology and the striving for progressive expansion of the Soviet sphere of influence can be

assumption more than mere wishful

become the world's No. I again is much

more likely to do so. But world peace could only be in real

the time will come when they clash, and world peace still depends on being kept Moscow and Washington.

For a long time yet China will not Third World and the non-aligned countries can but provide the chorus of the starving and the powerless.

either East or West. Unless there is a minimum of understanding between Moscow and Wush-

What form are future ties to take?

frontation. In recent years the two have been seen to combine; there has been both a clash of interests and coopera-The signs are that there will continue

lately felt to be weakening and in a state

revert to old-style cooperation. Western soruples, for instance, include reluctance to supply friendly liberation

has no compunction in arming its ailies.

Vantages. But the crucial change in future relations between the superpowers should

result from an end to all illustation prince" and, indeed, potentiat the Americans have retained lancessor to any high SPD office.

that the Americans have retained lancessor to any high SPD office.

that the Americans have retained lancessor to any high SPD office.

US illusions, then, have not begin now is: will it survive the Ber-

US illusions, then, have believed now is: will it survive the Bermarked where Soviet intentions of the The conflicts in that city proved cernad, although some are substantial for such respectable mayors boured, but the Soviet Union sill behavior. Albertz and Klaus Schütz. Imagines it can continue to he but vogel's nomination has not total-the Americans and the West have been been crisis and still im-

The new look holds forth the maded amendment of the arms export bility of tougher confrontation and the consequences that are limited cooperation. The Soviet limit to arise from the conflict belimited cooperation. The Soviet limit to arise from the conflict belimited cooperation. The Soviet limit to arise from the conflict belimited cooperation. The soviet limit to arise from the conflict between the two parties, stands to be challenged once made to payment.

(Naddentscha Zoltung, 22 Januar like conflict between the two parties, ich could at some point lead to a limit has not yet marked its neak

hill, has not yet reached its peak.

is at whose expense this is to be

being praised by some sectors of CDU and openly opposed by parts

programme lacks typical SPD

published. "A several part of the Paders of the deathing newspapers or the Paders of the several part of the several paders of the s SPD in general finds that the go-

P

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gro-myko has expressed Moscow's litterest in normalising ties with the United States. That alone says much about the current state of relations between the

two supergowers.

complicity between them.

Objectively this deadline marked the vely the Soviet Union feels the turningpoint in US policy occurred much ear-

It did not become official policy until To this day neither the Soviet media

It was due less to the loss of No. 1 status in the world than to huntiliations

The final humiliation was the taking ure in Vietnam by the Soviet-backed

Unfortunately for the Soviet Union

Time may again be ripe

rectly or indirectly.

The desire to do so, combined with the Communists' inability to ensure tolarable living conditions in the countries they control without substantial Western economic backing, makes this American

The Reagan administration has taken over, however, at a time when the Soviet leaders have felt lastingly stabilised in

Moral condemnation of their intervention in Afghanistan has made not much of a dent in their position. The announcement of America's intention to

danger if the speechlessness of the suparpowers were to continue, and neither is disinclined to start talking again. Talk they must. If they fail to do so

he a decisive power factor, while the

There is hardly a conflict in the world

that does not begin without one super-

power or the other being involved, di-

The oll-exporting states are, indeed, important, but only for their oil. To defend themselves they need arms from

ington, tension everywhile will ascalate. In 1972 President Nixon talked in terms of cooperation rather than con-

to be more confrontation than cooperation, especially if the West regains the power of self-assertion that Moscow has

Moscow's relentless blds to capitalise on US weakness, as in Asia, or on Western scruples make it more difficult to

movements with arms; the Soviet Union Besides, the Soviet Union has made use of the detente era to amass one advantage after another in the military sector. There is an unmistakable tendency in the United States to contest these ad-

also frequently fails making now consists primarily

In Berlin, too, the FDP seems to be

And yet, the smaller of the two coali-

the Garski affair that triggered the

burg and, of course, Berlin. In any event, there is no boost for the coalition in store in any of the Länder

Willy Brandt recently sketched the

Among the other acute problems are

The SPD will have to come up with some answers. In fact, Willy Brandt intends - and there are some good arguments in favour of such intentions - to give the SPD a greater impact in seeking solutions. He warns against old recipes and against believing in political miracles and deplores the fact that politicians have evaded dealing with the problems of a post-oil era. What he wants is Hans-Jochen Vogel being sworn in as Mayor of West Berlin.

only way out.

revamping of Nato and nuclear power. So far as the Brokdorf A-plant is con-

up of our defences and nuclear power will remain in the minority. While the SPD was an opposition party it could well afford such a conflict within its

way of bridging the conflict. The fact that Hans-Jochen Vogel has such prominence in this SPD cannot be explained by the fact that the Justice Ministry had provided him with a relatively untroubled portfolio. He has displayed strength in other areas - especially by his splendid success as a mediator between party wings, cliques and factions as well as between the executive.

branch and the SPD as a whole.

Apel, Wischnewski and Matthöfer,

In many instances, this has nothing to

perience in municipal policy. As a former Bonn minister for city planning and housing he has become something of a signal that the SPD is about to make another bid in this sector

PERSPECTIVES

A time to remember the Forgotten American

George C. Mershall, the man behind the post-war European recovery programme that bore his name, would have been 100 years old on New Year's Eve. Marshall of the Marshall Plan was a general and a statesman. In 1939 President Roosevelt appointed him chief of the general staff, a post he held until 1945, From 1947 to 1949 he was US Secretary of State, from 1950 to 1951 Defence Secretary. In 1953 he shared the Nobel pesce prize with Albert Schweitzer. It was one of many honours bestowed on him all over the world. For Germans Marshall was the men who substituted for the Morgenthau Plan a plan for European economi recovery and ensured the dollars needed to fund it. On 5 June 1972 the late Hans furter Aligemeine Zeitung from 1983 to 1978, wrote this leader to mark the silver lubiles of the Harvard address in which Mr Marshall outlined initial details of the plan that was to bear his name, it is as valld today as it was then and may well be of even greater current interest, Rosper's article is here reprinted slightly

In all countries there is a widespread Inclination to condemn the Americans out of hand. Young people in particular see the United States as an incarnation of imperialism.

The Vietnam war undoubtedly contributed much lowards the deterioration of US prestige, yet even before Vietnam the Americans were anything but popular abroad.

The slogan Go Home Ami (Ami Is German slang for Yankee) was coined iong before-hand - in the immediate post-war period.

The Americans themselves are not entirely blameless; they have often had much to answer for on account of their brash, shirt-sleeve approach.

But the other motive, envy and ill-will on the part of smaller, weaker countries. is no less powerful.

The Americans, like any other nation. have their good and bad points. Yet nowadays only their shortcomings are pilloried and not a mention is made of their good qualities.

The American renowned for a generosity and readiness to lend a hand unparalleled anywhere in the world has been completely forgotten.

Yet, as British sociologist Geoffrey Gorer points out, "in no other country is a majority of the public prepared to give as readily and as gladly, almost without counting the cost.

The Americans donate cash with utmost generosity to any cause deemed worthy; in many cases donations are

The Americans have indeed done ever so much to eliminate hardship and shorteges all over the world, and they still head the list of industrialised countries in their aid to the developing world.

They continue to invest heavily in military protection of Western Europe, I was they too who in the aftermath of the Second World War helped a Europe destroyed, hungry and bleeding from countless wounds to get back on to its feet with the aid of the Marshall Plan

Even wartime enomies Germany and Italy were included in this generous programme of assistance, whereas the Russians ruthlessly plundered the countries they had occupied and annexed.

In the Soviet zone of Germany, for instance, they dismantled and shipped to

Russia entire sections of railway track. Now that young socialist zealots are pouring nothing but fire and brimstone on the Americans and have naught but admiration for the Russians it behoves us to show fairness and gratitude and recall the truth of the matter.

On 5 June 1947 US Secretary of State George C. Marshall first mentioned in a speech to Harvard University the aid programme that was later to bear his

Referring to catastrophic conditions especially in Europe, he said: "Logically United States must do everything that is in its power to contribute towards a return to normal economic

"Without them political stability and safeguards for peace are impossible. Our policy is not directed against any one country or point of vie but against hunger, poverty, despair and chaos. Its aim s to restore an efficient world economy.

"It would, however, be neither appropriate nor effective for the government of the United States unilaterally to set up a programme aimed at getting Europe back on to its own feet economically, I feel the initiative must come

The Americans thus laid the groundwork for integration and economic cooperation and, in the final analysis, for

On 12 July 1947 delegations from 16

the Committee on European Economic

It later became the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation, the forerunner of the present Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Deve-

The Soviet Union, which had also been called on to take part, declined to do so and obliged the other East Bloc countries, which would have been only too happy to take advantage of US aid.

In September 1947 the 16 West European countries submitted to the US State Department their first comprehensive report on measures urgently in need of financial backing with US assistance.

Between 1948/49 and 1952 the Americans raised roughly \$13bn in Marshall aid, of which 70 per cent, or well over \$9bn, were envisaged from the outset as

Rich though America may have been, Marshall aid was a genuine sacrifice; \$13bn amounted to about eight per cent average annual US Federal government tax revenue.

Even before Marshall aid, between 1945 and 1948, the United States donated, granted or loaned other countries nearly \$20bn.

This consisted mainly of Garioa deliveries; first aid from Washington to areas occupied by US forces (Government Appropriations for Relief in Occupied areas) especially food, seed, medical supplies and fuel.

The Federal Republic of Germany benefited from Garloa supplies to the value of roughly \$1.7bn and a further \$1.3bn in Marshall aid - a combined total of roughly \$3bn.

Only \$1bn was scheduled for repayment, which was made ahead of schedule in 1961, while the deutschemark equivalent of the remaining \$2bn was European countries met in Paris to from used to set up the Bonn government's



To this day revolving credit considered exemplary as is their accident ERP funds are issued for compression work as a whole.

Promotion measures in German.

Dr Rainer: "Initially, industrial safety

integration in Europe.

In lending energetic support to But this is not easy because no European Payments Union they by book-keeping department keeps records European currencies to go conversor who is absent due to illness and who They were also instrumental in this a result of an accident.

up the IMF, the World Bank and & And then there are the invisible costs: These organisations laid the salthe time spent to go to a doctor, the work for restoring free world tak consequent diminished output and the

its enormous economic recovery.

pay for a stand-in.

We must always remember how?

As a result, most figures are estimates; America did for Europe after the w but even so it is fairly certain that the comparision with this generosity and annual loss to the nation's employers litess to help, today's carpers and amounts to about DM10bn, Added to ligners cut a very poor figure. this is the DM35bn to DM40bn cost to The helpful American, always as the national economy as a whole (hospi-

extend a helping hand, must not be talksation, rehabilitation, etc.). Fighty per cent of our employers, says Rainer, tend to overlook the fact that adustrial safety is a highly profitable

km in any feasibility study. Sieglied Felten, safety engineer in a America. It is one of the essent adjum sized company; "Whenever the America. It is one of the task force of a factory is busy trying to met an important order safety engi-Ile also stressed the signification and it difficult to muster the sup-comprehensive mutual consultate part of the foremen on the factory floor. the current critical international And when confronting the management with the necessity to instal costly noise

Even so, the blame should not too hast-Mr Stoessel in his reply realism by be put on the employers. While the

Continued from page 2

"It will be a spirit of cooperated Scretary, whereas from a Secretary of you. Secretary of State Haig know take one would have expected a quarope well and greatly appreciated like affirmative.

Turning to Herr Genscher he that although prevention of a nucthe busiest is the one must not leave a potential ad-

hard man for an authorized with great points in Mr Haig's submis-with but you do it all with great to the Senate could likewise be with, but you do it an expense to the Senate could likewise be cacity and we admire you.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher's properties that he has repeatedly offered senter's allies the opportunity of doing kept up with the pace in Bonn had been made more extensive and Walter Stoesselias of the Senate could likewise be reassuring to the senate could likewise be reassuring to

they and more credibly than by any

This view is universally shared twos US administration.

This view is universally shared two US administration.

This view is universally shared two US administration.

Lumpe ought to grasp the opportunity of though it is no longer a matter of Office. At a tough time in the of the well-nigh visionary concepts Bonn and Washington, Mr Stossan as used to be proclaimed by sucthe greatest respect on all political the state US governments. Hans Gerlach

New industrial safety legislation in bid to lower accident rate

ployers put the blame on carelessness.

"My own experience shows that most

accidents are not due to technical short-

comings but to carelessness or wrong

handling of equipment by the workers

themselves," says Herr Felten. "These

accidents are either due to negligence on

the part of the worker himself or to an

inadequate organisation of the work

Both employers and safety engineers

complain about the maze of legislation

that has to be observed in day-to-day

This is also how Bonn Labour Minis-

ter Herbert Ehrenberg sees it: "What

works council member or safety engi-

neer has the time to go through the

daily output of ordinances? As impor-

tant as such regulations might be, they

lose much of their effectiveness by

being written in legalese and thereby being

Even so, Ehrenberg praises his Minis-

try's work for industrial safety which, he

says, "made a great deal of progress in

There have indeed been successes

unintelligible to most people."

the past few years."

operations.

Some 2 million people a year are in-Solved in accidents at work and inadequate safety provisions, the embout 5,000 are killed.

Bonn is so concerned that legislation industrial safety is being prepared. The figures are "a most embarrassing plance sheet for a highly developed dunity says Dr Josef Rainer of the metal industry employers association.

The and his organisation have been int for years to improve the nation's George C. Marshall (Phote lane tally record. Their "Cologne model" European Recovery Programm up that promotes the establishment of industrial medicine centres is generally

What is more, the American man costs money - the employer's money. made us a gift of the Manhall So the only way of convincing emthey also made a decisive contact players of the soundness of the investtowards economic and pin ment would be to take pencil and paper and prove it in the light of figures."

The number of accidents and occupational diseases has gone down by about 20 per cent since 1970. Fatal accidents diminished by as much as one-third. Yet the overall figures are still much too

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt mentioned industrial safety only in passing

in his latest government policy statement. He merely announced that the Bonn Labour Ministry would present a comprehensive bill on industrial safety.

But the work on the bill is still in its early stages, as Herr Ehrenberg's Ministry frankly admits. In fact, the Ministry has get no clear idea what the bill should encompass.

A first draft will probably be presented in the second half of the year. Nobody dares at this stage to predict when the bill will be enacted - especially in view of the fact that there it is likely to contain a fair bit of political dynmaits.

Even though little is known about the form the bill will take, Ehrenberg himself gave some indication when complaining about "the overlapping of government trade supervision authorities. guilds and trade associations and indusrial legislation plus the Industrial Safety Act and its provisions, which leads to unnecessary friction and falls short of the requirements of a modern industrial safety concept."

Both employers' organisations and the trade unions hold that the present division of labour between government authorities, the guilds and the works counclls should not be tampered with.

Dr Rainer: "Any such move would meet with the resistance of all concerned in the private sector."

The trade unions are now also convinced that the present division of labour should be left as is.

Though the unions deplore the poor state of industrial safety, they hold that the remedy cannot be to increase government influence in this complex

Still, the German Trade Union Federation (DGB) considers that new legislation could lead to improvement.

The DGB hopes that present legislation will be extended to include public sector workers who now do not fall under the provisions of the trade acts. The unionists would also like to see more clarity in the texts of legislation.

But above all, the legislation's "qualty" must be improved. Present rather ganerai and therefore and not very binding provisions should be clarified and made more stringent - especially regarding the effects of places of work on the workers' health.

The employers make no bones about the fact that they expect few concrete improvements from any new legislation.

According to them, new laws are not as important as imparting more safety. consciousness in the labour force itself along the lines of traffic safety instruction in schools and kindergartens.

Virtually all top business exectives. says the DGB, have a training in law or business administration but know nothing about industrial safety.

The same applies to mechanical engineers and, indeed, to works council members as well who are likely to give priority to cafeteria matters over safety.

Works council members who try to draw attention to most basic safety provisions usually wind up being rather un-

The Americans are much more safety conscious and their favourite phrase "safety first" extends well beyond their Hans-Willy Bein

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 January 1981)

M ajor illustrated magazines are quick to run stories about foreign children being sold into slavery for children But they ignore scandals at home; for example the fact that 13-year-old school

children in this country are too tired to do their homework because they have to help their farmer parents in the fields. The press do run some stories on the

subject, such as one about an innkeeper who was fined because he made his 12year-old daughter serve his drunk patrons at night. Once in a while, the newspapers also report on children carrying bags of

cement on construction sites or girls being made to scrub tollets. But the general assumption is that child labour is virtually non-existent in this country, and some even try to prove this with In 1979, Bavaria's authorities register-

ed 325,000 labour law violations. But only 102 companies are on record as having used child labour. And should such violations come be-

fore the bench they are treated as misdemeanors. One judge, after fining someone for

employing child labour, said that he, too, had had to work on a farm during his summer school holidays, But there is a difference whether a

child is hired for menial work or whether somebody uses his own children to save labour costs. It is hard to draw clear line, which makes it difficult to remedy the situation.

The amended Child Labour Act of 1976 is generally not taken very seriously in this country. This is particularly so in those branches of business that have to work late at night, in the early morn;

Exploitation of is widespread

ing hours or on public holidays. They generally consider the Act as non-exist-

A nation-wide survey involving 1,000 apprentices in hotels, restaurants, bakeres and butcheries came up with 4,200 violations on various counts. They included: up to 18 working hours a day, weekly working times of up to 80 hours and up to six hours of night work.

The situation is likely to have deteriorated since the survey was made because apprentices are in short supply. This is particularly so in the catering business where the shortage of personnel is so acute that the industry is demanding a lifting of the ban on hiring foreigners. And since there is not enough trained adult staff, apprentices are thrown into the breach.

The lot of children, who had to work in mines and factories throughout Europe in the 19th century is remembered only as history. But this type of child labour still exists in many parts of the world, as shown by ILO statistics.

Ten-year-olds work in Asian textile factories or cart heavy loads in Latin. America or work as street shoeshine boys in Africa. There are more of them than the population of countries like France or Britain.

Experts estimate that some 52 million children under 15 lead a life reminiscent of the slavery of bygone days,

Various UN organisations have been

trying to help, but even optimists know that is is a hopeless task.

Legislation banning child labour would not only totally useless in the Third World, it would only increase misery. Families depend on their children's work to eke out a meagre living.

A team of experts had established that the family income in Indian slums is about DM100 a month of which 25 per cent is provided by working children.

But since even this is not enough to maintain a family at subsistence level. banning child labour would only make

As a result, experts favour legislation that would restrict child labour to simple and harmless work.

However an entirely different situation exists when children in an industrial nation are made to work with welding equipment or do other dangerous work. Unfortunately, this is extremely difficult to control.

Efforts to do so usually founder on the employers' greed and their obtuseness about safety at work.

The ILO has evidence that millions of children Work for Starve in highly developed industrial countries.

Though this does not apply to the Federal Republic of Germany, here, too profit is frequently more important than humanity.

What other explanation is there for the fact that piece-work contracts for work to be done at home are such that the necessary quotas can only be met if the whole family, inclusive of children, helps out. Moreover, the wages paid for such work are frequently below the legal Norbert Sturm minumum.

(Suddoutsche Zeitung, 17 January 1981)

2

Bonn farewell To onn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher assured outgoing US ampassador Walter J. Stoessel on 22 January that "the United States can rely on the Federal Republic of Germany just as

caremony in Bonn. (Photo: dps) between Europe and

we rely on the United States." This reliability, he said, included on Bonn's part President Reagan and his government being able to count on Germany when it came to upholding peace and freedom by firmness and not forfeiting them by means of weakness and lack of determination.

Mr Stoessel, who was US ambassador o Bonn for more than four years, has

for US ambassador

> been appointed under-secretary for political affairs by Secretary of State Haig. At a final dinner held at short notice

> in his honour at the Redoute in Bad Godesberg Herr Genscher, who had just returned from Rome, said the departing US diplomat was a firm friend of Germany in general and Berlin in particular.

"We are unhappy to sec you leave," said. "You know how much sympathy you have gained here. You will be leaving many friends "The key are retuming drafting and lınplementation future US foreign policy is some slight consolation for your departure from Bonn." Herr Genscher had this to say about ties between

Bonn in general: "Friendship batween the United States and the Federal The outgoing American ambassador, Walter Stoessel, receives Republic of Gerthe Grand Order of Federal Merit from Karl Caratens, President many is a corner of the Federal Republic of Garmany, during a farewell stone of relations

Washington and

"The determination and closed question is whether the few decibels will of the West in jointly facing a tally make all that much of a differchallenges are of crucial important

a future in peace and freedom." Mr atoesses in the American ils took force tends to blame accidents on key role of German-American ils took force tends to blame accidents on lations between the United State Western Europe. A new spirit sale, in evidence in the United Sur-

with a smile: Minister I have ever known. Minister I have ever known to the spond in the event of conflict.

hard man for an ambassador to the Other points in Mr Haig's submis-

ly done so.

rope well and greatly approved. The proviso might, for instance, have

(Kölner Stadt-Auseiger, 21 January 1981)

Jobless queue grows as business orders drop

More than 1.1 million people started this year without a job — 30 per cent more than a year earlier. And more than 30.000 went on the dole in De-

The president of the Federal Labour Office, Josef Stingl, had no choice but to attribute this to a "general economic

And there is no sign of a silver lining in the immediate future. The influx of orders, one of the early signs of what is in store for the immediate future. dropped sharply in November.
Orders were down 6 per cent against

the same month the year before. It was primarily German buyers who accounted for this trend - a clear indication that their view of the future is more pessimistic than that of Economic Affairs Minister Count Lambsdorff.

To make matters worse, there is little consolation in the fact that the slump will at least check inflation. Though coffee, herrings and cabbage were cheaper last December than in the same month of the previous year, cream and cucumbers sold for the same price as a year

On the other hand, petrol, heating oil, coal, gas electricity and other products that have a major bearing on the consumer's pocketbook soared, making the inflation rate for 1980 5.5 per cent.

If this trend continues, the forecast of a 4 per cent inflation rate this year will

The bad news that kept coming in in the waning months of 1980 did not find the nation unprepared. Attentive observers noticed that our economic pundits became less and less optimistic as 1980 drew to a close.

Only last autumn, the Bonn government, buttressed by the figures provided by the Council of Economic Advisers, said it was convinced that our economic performance would improve in 1981, though the growth rate would be no more than 0.5 per cent.

The economic research institutes, on the other hand, were considerably more sceptical and forecast zero growth.

Only six weeks after the institutes' report (this is prepared jointly every spring and autumn), the Munich-based Ifo Institute amended its forecast, saying that the 1981 GNP would drop against the previous year.

Another three weeks later, the Institute for the World Economy in Kiel came up with the bleak prediction that the drop in the growth rate would amount to as much as 0.1 per cent.

And only a few days ago the German Western industrial nations did not aclin (DIW) came up with an even worse growth rate of about one per cent.

But all this must seem like outright the decline is the restrictive economic optimism compared with the prognosti- policy due to Opec-generated high inflacators of the Platow Information Sheet tion rates and balance of payments defiwho anticipate a growth shrinkage of a cits. huge 3 per cent (adjusted for inflation).

If this were to materialise even Count Lambsdorff would have little choice but to speak of a recession. In 1975, a crisis year, the downturn in the growth rate was only 1.8 per cent.

The Platow analysts proved last year that they knew what they were talking about when they predicted a growth rate will decline worldwide. But it will still of only 1.5 per cent for 1980. They and remain at about 10 per cent, which is the Kiel-based Institute for the World unsatisfactory.

Economy came closest to the real figure: 1.8 per cent.

Notwithstanding the swiftness with which the pundits amended their forecasts downward, none believe in a protracted crisis. They still consider that there will be a turn for the better during

The question is: what must happen to make this hope come true?

There are essentially two factors that are responsible for the problems: the dramatic oil price increases and the high interest rates imposed by the Bundes-

There is nothing to indicate that the oil situation will improve in the near future, nor is there anything to indicate that Opec will relent in its constant

The assumption that the oil price rise will not outstrip the price increases for industrial goods (it is on this assumption that the economic research institutes based their autumn forecast) is pret-

In its latest forecast, DIW operates on the assumption of a slight improvement n the second half of the year and presupposes stable oil prices. If this is the basis on which such optimism rests we are in for a rude awakening.

DIW pins its hopes not only on the kind heartedness of the sheikhs but also on the Bundesbank which it expects to loosen up on its tight money policy. Only if interest rates go down, they argue, will the business community be prepared to invest.

But the Bundesbank policy makers have to dance to the tune called by Washington. Since the US Administration must combat inflation. American interest rates are kept at a high level. And if interest rates in Germany slide below a certain mark, foreign investors will naturally take their money to America. This would mean an outlow of foreign exchange from Germany - the

ermany's export trade is likely to

decline in the next few months

Despite the depreciation of the

deutschemark, industry's order books in-

dicate that the world-wide decline in

High interest rates and a restrained

fiscal policy despite growing unemploy-

ment have delayed investment decisions.

The minimal increase of private con-

sumption also did not help matters,

the curbing.

Here, it was the higher oil bill that did

Economists agree that inflation rates

more than was anticipated.

very money needed to offset our balance payments deficit.

1979 1980 1981

Moreover, the deutschemark exchange rate against the dollar has come under pressure, which means that our imports that must be paid in dollars (such as oil) become more expensive and kindle in-

Percentage economic growth

German exports, on the other hand, become cheaper. But unfortunately this is unlikely to boost exports because unlike the 1974/75 recession - business ist none too good in the buyer countries

At that time, the economy in the neighbouring countries had not yet slowed down, and as a result our export figures soared, making a record DM 51bn surplus in the balance of payments.

In view of all this, the business community has little reason to hope that the Bundesbank will take the foot off the money brake.

Nor is the state likely to come up with a shot in the arm. Not only have Keynesian booster methods gone out of fashion theoretically, but in practical terms, too, past government programmes to shore up the economy failed to prove their worth.

And even if this were not so, the state coffers are empty.

Since there is no hope of government

booster programmes, we must pin a me had to resign due to severe ill-hopes on determination by the busines and there was no suitable successor community

lective pay hargaining.

the trade unions will be reasonable a

On the other hand, such key som

settle for moderate wage increases.

United States

1980 and 1981 - downsein

years in the economic cycle

Only if our entrepreneurs summer fact it was also not possible to the courage to invest and so secure the microsor outside the inner circle. competitiveness on international matter the bank gave the job to Paul and open up new markets can the bank gave the job to Paul tige of optimism that remains print for close to 20 years until four

Count Lambsdorff and some research the crisis is a symptom of structural institutes, the business community the late, after industry and the renot expect an upswing later this is lade, have now come to the bankthe respondents could have said so wi hadness as well. an eye to the forthcoming round of a sea of expension and prosperity

Troubles force Commerzbank to sell shares, pay no dividend The restrictive monetary policy of the Bundesbank in 1979/80, which has

erzbank (Germany's third lartel privately owned bank and the 15 on the world list) is in the clearly hurt the banks, is not the only explanation. "The reasons lie deeper," wrote the chairman of Dresdner Bank, Hans Fride-

richs, in a newspaper article.

taking a wrong step.

The demands placed on a bank's ex-

ecutive board grow disproportionately in

difficult times and so does the danger of

Germany's three biggest banks have

come out of the fray differently, as borne

out by the splendid performance of

Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, on the

other hand, lost some of its stride while

which makes one think of Goethe who

wrote to the effect that stumbling on

even ground is just a joke; but a wrong

step on the edge of a precipice is deadly.

Much has been written about the

Commerzbank's omissions, Essentially,

they can be summed up as a wrong

assessment of the interest rate trends

and wrong credit policy decisions which

were worsened by the fact that, like

Dresdner Bank. Commerzbnak has fewer

cheap savings and sight deposits relative

to its overall volume than does Deutsche

Bank. This meant that until very recent-

ly Commerzbank was forced to resort to

expensive money markets for its refi-

Moreover, Commerzbank bought too

many fixed interest rate government

nancing needs.

Commerzbank actually stumbled

of a crisis. the first time in Germany's postiking history, a major bank will

i for the first time a major Gerback has had to sell one of its Kenfhof is one of Germany's et department store chains).

by I this were not enough, the bank the laced with a personnel problem he lop echelon. Chairman Robert me the other board members.

s see when he became chairman of certain. Though polls conducted at the same chairman of the certain. Though polls conducted at the certain as an interim measure unend of last year by the Institute for the permanent successor to Dhom is German Economy showed that will be count Lambsdorff and count the certain the count can be compared to the certain the count can be compared to the certain the ce

ctive pay bargaining.

After all, it is still uncertain wheth as some British newspapers correct-

bonds at a time when industry was barely interested in credits.

Furthermore, expansion was too fast and the management was not thrifty enough. This was aggravated still further by problems in the top echelon, especially because the relationship between Dhom and Lichtenberg was anything but harmonious.

The roots of this problem date back to the Hanns Deuss era, when Deuss made day-to-day policy decisions notwithstanding his position on the Supervisory Board. (The Supervisory Board has essentially a control function.)

As a result, there was little esprit de corps among the Executive Board members. And this could also have been responsible for the fact that none of the members was able to develop into a natural successor to Dhom.

This type of difficulty has existed at other big banks as well, but they are particularly pronounced at Commerz-

Lichtenberg is a tried and proven practitioner, representing a good bit of the bank's tradition.

His prime tasks now will be to find a uitable chairman for the Executive Board, motivate the Board and the staff as a whole and redraft the business policy to make it more profitable and reduce costs.

Lichtenberg has not come up with any major bluoprints but simply wants to improve day-to-day business.

in his view, there are so many possi-

bilifies to make money in our banking system that, given a ressonably stable economic development. Commercionale will soon assume its old role again.

Two things can sireedy be taken for granted: there will be no more expansion for the time being and Commerzbank will show restraint in financing the government. The latter is a decision that requires political courage.

Lichtenberg was right in saying that too much is being said about his bank's weakness and too little about its strength, let alone its very considerable

It remains to be seen whether his hope of paying dividends next year will materialise. But only once this happens will the public discussion involving this bank be silenced.

There is no reason to dramatise the situation of Commerzbank, The general commotion over the bank's poor profits is only due to the fact that the major banks had for years come up with splendid balance sheets.

Of course, nobody knows what role the dissolution of socialed hidden reserves, which is allowed under German balance sheet regulations, played in this success story.

In any event, the major banks thus appeared absolutely unshakable regard-less of the ups and downs of the eco-

American banks are far from enjoying such a position. There it is in no way unusual for banks to make mistakes and have their ups and downs, as demonstrated by the Chase Manhattan Bank in

After years of prosperity, this type of things has now come to German banks as well; and Commerzbank is only one J. Jürgen Jeske example.

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 January 1981

Export decline sharper than anticipated

demand is making itself felt. Growth rates have slumped in most industrial countries, and it is these coun-The balance of payments deficits of tries who buy 75 per cent of German the OECD countries are expected to drop from their 1980 level of 75bn dol-The boom at the beginning of 1980

in other industrial countries was a flash this is not enough to impart in the pan. Yet the economy of the

lars to 45bn this year.

rates in the second half of the year Experts expect nothing more dire Pundits say that the main reason for than a stagnation for the West. So far as

mean a 2 per cent decline.

The Middle East conflict has buttressed the sceptics in their views. The Iran-Iraq war means that the two countries, once important customers are supported in Berlin now annual and take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per cont take-overs enable the foreign exports will decline the foreign exports will decline by 5.5 per once important customers, are now no longer buyers on the world market.

The conflict also increases uncertainty trodollars by buying German goods as they did after the first oil shock in 1974. Trade with the East Bloc is also not

exactly giving rise to optimism, although

it is expected to remain static.

no growth for some time.

decline.

Research in Berlin now anticipates

will be around 1.8 per cent.

In the two previous years, the 1927 McFadden Act prohibits exports rose by 5.5 per cent and blantlon was to protect and blantlon was to prot in the export sector the annual dec

the Opec countries will recycle their pe-trodollars by husing Charges and They thus by far outstripped take. conomic growth.

There are no such hopes for this to the time restriction was imposed on economic growth.

· Hans-Jorgan Mahnil

On the other hand, such key many of Industry as automobiles, many of Industry as a state of Indu Wolfgang Gehman Korish banks in America.

The demand for German goods in the president, Paul Voloker, is like-Third World is high, but unfortunate in though control on foreign Third World is high, but untormer in though certain compromises those countries don't have enough in its offing.

lecline.

The German Institute for Ecohol Conoration, San Prancisco, by the

Americans modify proposals to regulate foreign banks

permits those branches to operate that were established before 26 July 1978. According to a study related by the General Accounting Office, foreign banks control about 15 per cent of America's bank sesets. In some areas, such as the industrial gradit business. foreign banks have cornered an even larger share.

The German banks in the United States are not particularly worried by Senator Garn's plans to protect smaller banks from further take-overs.

Those German banks that need a US branch are meanwhile well established in the places that seem interesting to

What does worry them is the Federal Reserve Board which wants to subject foreign banks to the same regulations that apply to domestic ones in yet another respect; They are to provide the Federal Reserve Bank with the same in-formation on their business, including that of the parent company, is must

domestic banks.

This information includes the structure of profit, reserves and similar froms-Waulties in other banks or commer-cial institutions must also be disclosed. The Federal Reserve Bank also ex-

pects to be given details of companies in which the banks hold equities of more than five per cent.

All this goes against the grain, The German banks hold that this jeopardises

bank secrecy and runs counter to banking laws in Germany.

A delegation of German bankers presented this view to Volcker last October. They told him that this went far beyond the information expected from them by the Bundesbank and that there was no way of ensuring that the information given would remain confidential.

The Freedom of Information Act, the German bankers argued, provides Americens with an access to such informa-

The Board has meanwhile modified its ideas, especially in view of the fact that the German objections were endorsed by British, Japanese and Swiss bankers.

According to the newspaper American Banker, Volcker now by and large expects only the information required by the home country's central bank. He also undertaken to treat this information as confidential.

But the Americans still insist on one

pisce of information not required by the Bundesbank; the amount and structure of hidden reserves. The Board streetes, however, that Section 8 of the Freedom of information Act permits this to be withheld from the public.

The Board has waived the necessity to disclose equities held by executive staff

members.
It is doubtful whether the American proposals will meet with much favour among German bankers. They still

The following banks maintain branch (B) or representative (R) offices in New York: Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft (B), Bayerleche Hypotheken-und Wechselbank (B), Bayerleche Lan-desbank (R), Bayerleche Vereinsbank (B), Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank (B), Commerzbank (B), Deutsche Bank (B), Deutsche Genosenscheftsbank (B), Dresdner Bank (B), Hessische Landesbenk (R), Vereins-und Westbank (R) and Westdeutsche

Landesbank (B). in addition, Deutsche Bank (together with five other European banks) has an equity in the European-American Bank and Trust Co. and the European-American Banking Corporation.
The representative office of Hessische Landesbank was upgraded and is now a full-fledged branch. In addition, German banks have equities in the following investment corporationss ABD Securities Corporation (Dresdner Bank, Sayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Atlantic Capital Cor-poration (Deutsche Bank), BHF Securities Corporation (BHF Bank), Juropartners Securities Corporation tal Corporation (Bayerlsone Vereinsbank) and Helebe American Corporas tion (Heseleche Landesbank).

resent providing more information than they have to give to the Bundespank.

And even this they would prefer house do directly. They would want to give the information to the Bundespank, which could then past it on. They hope that this will make for more secrety.

Michael A. Gottheif (Frankfurier Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 January 1981)

Tamburg's Hasylab synchrotron re-learch laboratory is unlike conven-

al primarily for fusion research.

al particle accelerators: it is not de-

elar research purposes a feature pre-

regarded as an irksome by-pro-

placed on the straight, where particles

pined speed, the main objective for poses of elementary particle research.

hiotron radiation is used in nuclear

molecular spectroscopy, solid-state

arch and the study of surfaces and

time of crystals, synthetics, molecu-

extul properties. It is high in inten-

Lowefully bundled and polarised. It

opens up the soft X-ray and va-

ery, are not readily accessible via

tional sources of radiation and

has not been adequately research-

yhchrotron also generates much

Gray light than conventional X-ray

to X-ray examinations need not

a succession of events in time, a structural changes during mus-

contraction, can thus be followed

d the advantages of this source of

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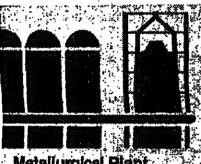
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RESEARCH

MANNESMANN DEMAG

Machinery, Plants and Systems



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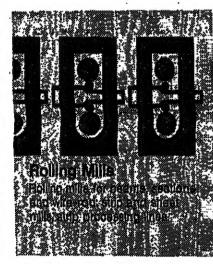


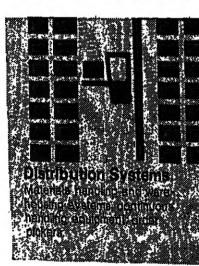
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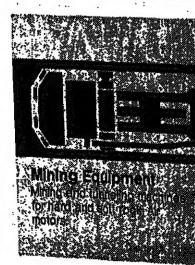


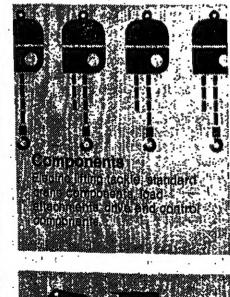
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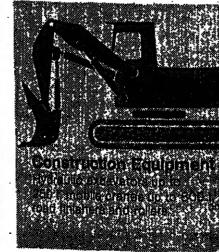
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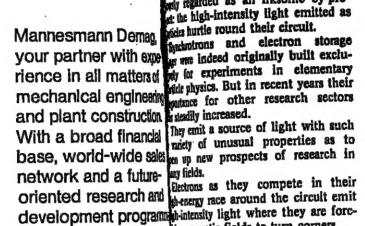






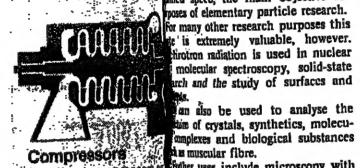




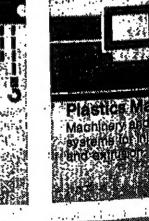


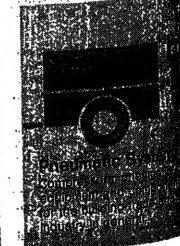
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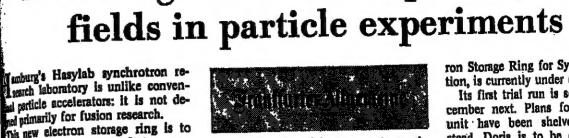
for new products.



Centrifugal compression and the manufacture of elecmachines for all and ledge micro-circuits. The Hamburg la-gases.







Hamburg accelerator opens up new

have been built solely to generate synchrotron radiation and no longer for use in elementary particle research.

After initial research at Bonn University the Hamburg electron synchrotron, called Desy, began using synchrotron radiation in 1964. The Hamburg particle accelerator had

just been completed. A small research laboratory was built alongside it for ancillary purposes. This research has been steadily ex-

panded and in a number of sectors Desy staff established an international lead. Xray experiments, for instance, began in Hamburg earlier than anywhere else.

Synchrotron radiation is not merely of interest to physics; it is also invaluable for biological research.

In 1972 the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, set up a laboratory of its own at Desy. It dealt with the structure of biological matter and came up with highly-regarded find-

Research using synchrotron radiation was given a substantial boost in 1974 when Doris, the second storage ring, was inaugurated in Hamburg.

Due to the high electron current and stability experimental conditions at Doris are far better. Doris was fitted out with several measurement facilities used by Desy staff and working parties from universities and research institutes of omplexes and biological substances various kinds.

The Heidelberg molecular biology laboratory set up a second lab at Doris, while in 1979 the solid-state research institute of the Fraunhofer Society followed suit.

In collaboration with the semiconducfor industry the solid-state research scientists are experimenting with ways manufacturing extremely small elec-To meet the growing demand for

synchrotron radiation an expert commission recommended building a small storage ring for soft X-ray light, or vacuum ultra-violet, and a second ring generating 3 GeV, or billion electron volts, for hard X-ray radiation.

This recommendation was made early in 1977, and the smaller installation, christened Bessy, short for Berlin Elect-

ron Storage Ring for Synchrotron Radiation, is currently under construction. Its first trial run is scheduled for De-

cember next. Plans for a new 3-GeV unit have been shelved, however, instead, Doris is to be enlarged and ex-

Over the past two years a large experiment hall has been added to Doris where six rays from the storage ring

Using mirrors they are so divided and diverted as to enable synchrotron radiation research to be conducted at 25 measurement desks simultaneously.

This, then, is Hasylab, supervised by Professor C. Kunz of Hamburg University and Desy's E. E. Koch. It also includes a laboratory and office block where staff are housed and experiments can be prepared.

Hasylab, financed by Bonn and Hamburg, cost DM14.4m. Doris is now used only to a limited extent for elementary particle research, too.

This means not only that more research facilities are now available for other research but also that more time is available for other experiments.

Much of the equipment is supplied by working parties from various universities and research institutes. The Heidelberg molecular biologists, for instance, will man three places in the new hall.

More than 50 working parties are associated with the composition and preparation of experiments. They include som from abroad, especially the Scandinavian countries.

Hasylab will concentrate mainly on Xray research, since Doris is so much more powerful than conventional X-ray facilities with its high-intensity radiation and bundling of light rays.

Its many research tasks will include structural analysis of solid-state matter, biological material and liquid crystals. The structure of crystals can be established by means of characteristic X-ray

Changes that occur when molecules in a liquid crystal suddenly arrange themselves in a more regular structure can also be ascertained, for instance.

When polyisobutylene, a synthetic material, is stretched to several times its normal length crystallisation processes take place that can be followed via changes in diffraction patterns.

Similar research is conducted into muscle fibres and collagen.

Important findings about structure can also be made from X-ray absorption. Each element absorbs radiation at a specific wavelength. At higher energy the fine structure of the absorption spectrum sheds light on atomic make-up.

In respect of a single element, such as iron, cobalt or copper, the number of neighbours the atom has can be found out; their distance from the specific atom can also be established.

An insight is thus gained into the inner make-up of chemical molecules proteins, for instance.

This process can also be used to analyse the structure of catalysts, metallic glass or absorbent layers on surfaces.

Several years ago Hamburg began to take microscopic pictures with the aid of X-rays. Processes developed by various working parties do not, of course, attain the high degree of resolution reached by an electron microscope.

The advantage, however, is that no preparation is needed. Biological objects can be studied while still alive.

Importance is also attached to spectroscopic experiments in the vacuum ultra-violet sector. Not only rare gases and simple molecules such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen are analysed, either; so are organic compounds, semiconductors, metals and other solids.

The spectra are an image of the electronic structure and internal compound conditions. Additional information is supplied by analysing so-called photoelectrons, which are separated from matter by high-energy quantum light.

Since these electron come from various depths, depending on the energy in question, the process is suitable for analysing surfaces and thinly absorbed layers, for instance.

Synchrotron radiation can also be used to take a closer look at the processes that occur when ultra-violet solar radiation is absorbed in the upper atmos-

The ionisation and fission of normal gas molecules is of interest in this context. How, for instance, are the fluorine hydrocarbons from spraycans, which are suspected of jeopardising the ozone layer, reduced in the upper atmosphere?

These examples provide but an incomplete picture of the many research uses to which synchrotron radiation can

Hasylab should benefit so many disciplines and working parties that it will, hopefully, be utilised to the full extent and operations not have to be restricted on account of the spiralling cost of elec-

(Frankfurter Allgemeins Zeitung

Continued from page 3

FDP opposition and a certain lethargy in the party's own ranks.

It might not be a bad byproduct of the crisis if it were to turn out that the "special political unity" in Berlin was more important to some Bonn politicians than the Berliners are prepared to

It should not be too hard to find a passable justice minister. This applies particularly to the present education minister, Jürgen Schmude, who has made a name for himself due to his restraint, competence and astuteness.

But there more difficult problem is to find a successor for the many other offices Vogel held.

special minister with a special temperament; and many - including Schmidt probably - considered him a possible chancellor.

If Vogel, 54, remains as successful as he has been so far, he will not have lost much by leaving Bonn. The only one whom he could not succeed should he retire in the autumn on reaching the age of 75 is SPD Floor Leader Herbert Wehner.

The Berliners might not be unhappy to see Vogel nominated as chancellor. And then there is the possibility of

mined to hang on for another four years. Vogel nomination mined to nang on tor another tour years.

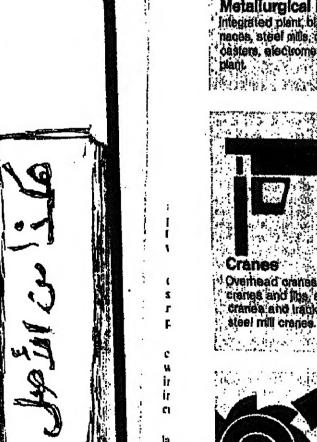
At least, he does not want to be the first of the three heavyweights to go.

It this remains to be seen whether Vogel can succeed Brandt - especially now that Bonn is so unstable and nobody wants to think beyond tomorrow.

Vogel's spontaneous acceptance of the Berlin nomination - and that without any guarantees for the future - honours him. The SPD made a swift and right decision from which it has received a boosts.

Says one politician: "Vogel has shown that he's got character."

This is the stuff politicians should be made of. As Helmut Schmidt sees it, Vogel as the SPD party chairman - or they must be fellows you can rely on.



cri

pc

THE PERFORMING ARTS

Gobert spares nothing for theatre reopening

ow the Schiller-Theater has re-dressed and made up to look the image of Hitler.

Fallada's Jeder stirbt für sich allein

Zadek's attempt to combine shock and

The bid to sell a deadly serious topic of recent history to a grateful theatrego-

taken in going for the-

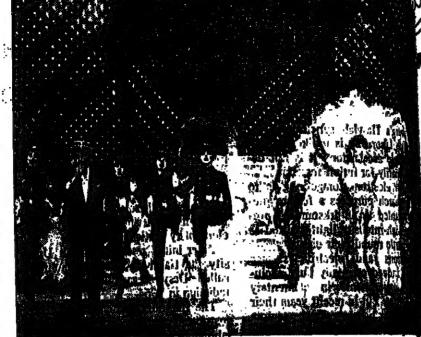
There are at least four tales being told simultaneously; the vaudeville scenes,

turing the author.

praise not only Thate but also Barnhard

Sander, intensely cool, calm and collected as a Gestapo inspector and also, in-

tain the public or is Leonard Bernstein and Hildegard Behraris, intelligible in this Continued on page 15 productions and residence of the control of the continued on page 15 productions and residence of the control of the con



Bernstein inspiration behind "Tristan und Isolde" success

L conard Bernstein, the Bavarian Racast were overwhelmed with applause for their unusual start to Wagner's Tristan

shearsal the first act of the opera was given its much-vaunted multi-media

in a largely concart-type performance

Bayerischer Rundfunk broadcast the

sail the cast, dressed in demure cossang the tale of Tristan's sca

with an extended love's longing motif in the symphonic prejude that al-

Isolde but Bernstein could pride himsolf on having assembled an outstanding cast including Peter Holmann as Tristan, Yvonne Minton as Brangline and Bernd

and, if everything goes as the partitioned, probably next year,

A TV film is also being made

hard work that went into the gho Despite evident efforts by the is attractive in its own special way.

in but Bavaria

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whether money, technology,

of the protagonists in this, 14 son cupboard, made a decidity impression on Bavarian TV scare Later viewers all over German

able to see and hear for thems nonetheless undeniable qualit production, which is to be sea Later this year Bernstein is to

ing his work with the Bavadan Symphony Orchestra, which Rule bellk has led to International suc-On 27 April and 10 November Two and Three of the open at

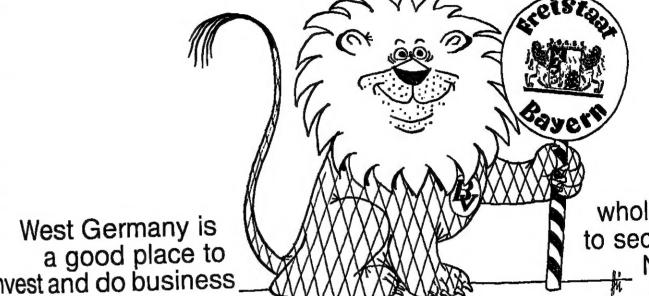
two days beforehand. It eases the Such key financial centres as London, on the cast, enables them to give Such key financial centres as London, ir host, and is mans in keeps New York, Luxembourg, Zurich, Paris, marketing as appropriate to the New York, Luxembourg, Zurich, Paris, By means of rehearsals Beints Tokyo, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Rio de of se gontinually performance. Johanna Johanna

The hard work But in by help you gain that first and all-imporand his associates was unpushed tant foothold. With a tradition dating rehearsal, The conductor and his tant foothold. andesred thed and drames a press conference held after the lasting several hours to outline the

ject.
There has lately been talk of the renaissance, but 1961 he being quality a Tristan year. I direct at the Bavarian State of the Bavarian State. your and now it is Bernstein's just festival will open with a Tricks by Daniel Barenboim and in Ponnelle all

There is also a new records of the open senducted by the bar.

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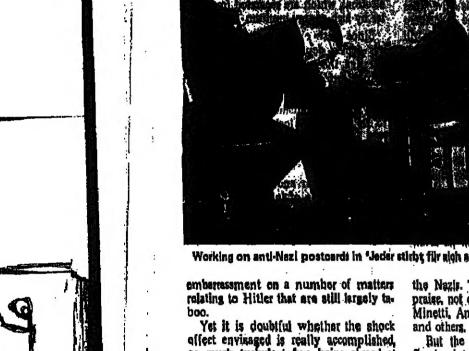
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affect envisaged is really accomplished, so much turbulent fun being simed at

laim with his 1932 novel Kleiner Mann, was nun (What Now, Little Man?), which dealt with the Pirst World War. Shortly before his death in 1947 he

completed his final novel Jeder stirbt für sich allein, the tale of a working couple between 1940 and

in their helpless rage at the Nazis' Hitler slogans printed on posteards.

Distinguished director Peter Zadek, in association with Gottfried Greiffenhaeen, has dramatised the novel in 63 scenes a mammoth production lasting more than five hours.

Vaudeville scenes were staged in collaboration with Jerome Savary of the Grand Magic Circus. The storyling. midway between contemporary tragedy and the penny-dreadful, is interspersed with satirical impressions of the period.

One scene is entitled The Nazis Are So Sexy. The cast includes Sergio de Paris, transvestite star from the Folies Bergere. There are a dozen stepdancers

termittently, a clownish Hitler figure. The sets were de-

times satirises the Bootz formerly planist to the legendary prewat: vocal group the Comedian Hermon nists. Is the resistance angle merely a convenient opportunity to present an impressive speciacle

designed to enter-

'Economic waste' to hold back on latest surgery facilities

heads the Work Group for Operating Theatre Hygiene of the German Society for Orthopaedics and Traumatology.

Only 200 years ago, the amputation of a limb came close to being a death sentence. The danger lay not in the surgery itself but in the post-operative gangrene, a bacterial infection occuring in more than 50 per cent of cases.

The Vienna obstetrician Ignaz Semmelweis was ridiculed by fellow doctors for insisting on washing hands before any kind of surgery.

Since then, sterilisation procedures of everything and everybody have been de-

The skin of the patient in the immediate vicinity of the area to be operated is sterilised. So are the hands and arms of the surgical team and all instruments as well as the operating theatre itself. The surgical team wear sterile

Yet the medical profession has not succeeded in reducing the rate of postoperative infection in standard operating theatres below 5 to 12 per cent.

Though antibiotics succeed in controlling most of these infections, the physical damage to patients whose hopes of a quick recovery have been dashed and who suffer irreparable side effects is

What is measurable is the direct and indirect cost to the national economy caused by such complications.

But must we accept this as inevitable? Not at all.

The British surgeon Jeseph Lister suspected as far back as 100 years ago that much of this post-operative infection is due to airborne bacteria in the operating

Modern air conditioning techniques now means virtually sterile air in the

The technique — a byproduct of space technology - is used not only on medicine but in many other fields as

All rooms that house people contain an enormous concentration of bacteria that are released into the environment through breathing or simply from the skin. The number of these bacteria can be measured with great exactitude.

Two things must coincide to achieve maximum sterility in an operating theatre: the release of bacteria from people must be reduced to a minimum and the air conditioning installation must provide the room with a flow of air strong enough to "rinse out" what bacteria re-

To ensure the former, as few people as possible should be in the theatre. This is done by constructing a cubicle that houses only the operating team and the patient. The heads of both patient

and team is outside the cubicle. To reduce the release of germs through the skin, the surgical team wears special, hermetically sealed clothing resembling the suits worn by astronauts. A window in the hood gives adequate vision. And the breathing air of the team, which is full of bacteria is

sucked out through the clothing. This procedure has been practised for years in many hospitals in this country and abroad. Originally, many surgeons complained that their field of vision was

The author, Professor Günter Thomas, inadequate and that they were excessively hot under this protective clothing.

But the objections were dropped as the doctors gained more and more practical experience in working under these conditions. Now, the heat in the suit is sucked away along with the exhaled breath, making the surgeon feel more confortable than in conventional surgical gowns.

All this has led to a marked reduction post-operative infections.

Following a suggestion by the German society for Orthopaedics and Traumatology, a German-Swiss team of experts carried out a four-year survey of the sterility of air in operating theatres.

The study shows that the air in an operating theatre without air conditioning contains an average of 3,000 bacteria

An air conditioned theatre constructed along standards now used in all modern hospitals reduces this figure to 250 per cubic metre.

But optimal sterility, i.e. a count of 0 to 10, can only be achieved by a "clean environment" technique.

A work group of the German Society for Orthopaedics that calls itself Work Group for Operating Theatre Hygiene has for the past five years been trying to convince the government authorities of the necessity of introducing such highly sterile operating theatres for particularly infection-prone types of surgery such as that involving transpants, severe burns, fractures, joints and, above all, the implantation of artificial joints.

In economic terms, it is outright waste not to introduce such facilities. The argument that this would be too costly does not stand up to scrutiny. After all, four out of five patients now threatened by post-operative infection

and disability could be spared this fate. Granted, the financial outlay would be considerable. But experts have figured out that the cost resulting from the disability due to post-operative infection of a 35-year-old working person is immea-

surably higher. A hospital with an emergency operating theatre handling an average number of accident victims has more than one such case of post-operative disability a year, and the installation of a maximum sterility theatre would thus pay for itself

in less than a year. But quite apart from financial considerations, we should not accept avoidable illness and disability for countless

It has never been denied that the rate of post-operative infection is in direct proportion to the number of bacteria in the air of the operating theatre. Statistics

But there are also statistics that treat the term post-operative infection rather lightly, giving rise to the wrong conclusion that the same surgical results can be achieved with less costly installations or indeed without air conditioned theat-

Must we put up with the fact that, despite having repeatedly been told that the latter statistics are wrong, (and are shown to be wrong by facts) people like North Rhine-Westphalia's labour and social affairs minister still hide behind these sham arguments?

In doing so, they are trying to create the impression of weighing pros and

intention is to economise. But who is responsible for the fact that we continue to tolerate bodily injury through negligence? The doctors the operating theatre are forced to act against their better knowledge. authorities to remedy the situation.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Even countries that sidered backward in have officially tried to bring about re-

try we use "clean X-ray automation

environment tech- The new Siremat X-ray unit, from Siemens: expension a gammar school but in the end we nology in pig rais- developed and dried automatically, then rushed by sit a gammar school but in the end we ing while denying it beit to the doctor's desk for scrutiny. The entire prosest decided it would be best if I left to people, the way minutes. After saveral years of research, developer chool slingether." environment" tech- The new Siremat X-ray unit, from Siemens: expen to people. (Die Welt, two minutes. After saveral years of research, development the stars must never 17 Innuary 1981) trials the unit is now being used in X-ray wards. (Photo: The world of the stars must never

Tomography techniques 'net must election of the Bravo Boy and the Bravo Girl mobilises thousands of teento be standardised

Doctors are trying to internationally standardise procedures for computer

Computer tomography is an X-ray technique introduced 10 years ago which helps disease diagnosis by giving a clearer picture of internal organs.

Its use has been made more advanced by the use of radiopaque material, or dyes which are resistant to radioactive rays such

More than 220 experts from 20 countries attended a symposium in Berlin with the aim of standardising procedures. The delegates came at the invitation of

the Free University of Berlin and the Schering Pharmaceuticals company. Most of the papers read dealt with the question of when and how radiopaque material should be administered. This can

differ from organ to organ. A study by German universities shows that brain tumours can be detected in 94 per cent of cases using radio tomography

When radiopaque material, or dye was used in the process, the detection rate stepped up to 98.6 per cent, according to Professor Ekkehard Kazner of the Free University's Neurosurgical depart-

Before the advent of computer tomogcaphy brain tumours were difficult to detect, Professor Kazner told the meeting.

He said that the study showed that improved results with radiopaque material was because it penetrated tumours and blood vessels and showed up. in the tomography picture.

Strokes could also be diagnosed in this manner.

Originally, delegates heard, doctors believed that computer tomography could manage entirely without radiopaque material because the picture is based on a "sausage" principle. The human body is shown in laterial rather than longitudinal sections, layer by layer.

As a result, organis and tissue picted on one plane only as op the traditional longitudinal Xa organs located behind each shall as gallbladder, liver and kidar, i as an overlapping and hence pa unclear picture.

But in the past few years does found that the use of radiopape rial in computer tomography and even clearer picture.

According to Professor Rolls of the Free University's Radiolog there is a difference in the way que material penetrates healthy: cased tissue. This facilitates noses of pathological processes tumours, cdema, inflammation bleeding, etc.

This applies particularly nosis of pathological change

Professor Kazner said the ever, much uncertainty as to the which radiopaque material used, in which quantity it should jected into the blood vessels and intervals this should be done. Virtually every clinic hand

slightly differently. Therefore, tures obtained in various clinical fered and led to differences of b

"We must learn to use material as a selective insin diagnosis," Professor Fellx sugget He said he realised that " standardisation will never be schi

But the Berlin symposium has theless led to a certain recond opposing views.

As a result of the meeting tables will be prepared to sta most of the participants apply at FAMNAME que material for various tissue ADDRESS_ organs. The objective is to diagnostic methods. Dieter (Der Tagessplegel, 18 la

PUBLISHING

Advice and escape in the glossy world of teenage magazines

leenagers are sold every month in

One publication, Bravo, is read by bethree million and four million

eles strategy in this field demands the readership, girls and boys been 12 and 17, is inundated with pics of film stars, both established and . The magazines are crammed with

Adides and pictures are jumbled tother to create an illusory world aimed distracting the reader from everyday

The longing to become star one day is feeling often provoked.

And the stars are marketed with this in mind. Being a film star is everything. Nothing else counts. School is unimporant and can be ignored.

Teen pop star Desirée, of Luxemlourg is quoted as saying: Last year alone I missed three months of school. I wanted to transfer

kem unattainable. Bravo helps. The an-

igers - and no wonder: the ten best-looking of its readers get their pictures the magazine. And every year the and stories are chosen and coloured in

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high million glossy magazines for readers choose the most popular star. The prize: a meeting with the star himself.

Bravo helps in other ways too, devoting several pages a week to an agony column where it gives advice on love and life. It gets weekly sackfuls of mail from disoriented teenagers.

Dr Sommer, the columnist, has an answer for everything. In very urgent cases, teenagers can even phone up.

Help and advice sometimes go beyond the limits. Though it is not stated explicitly, it is suggested throughout the magazine that sex among teenagers is the most normal thing in the world. It runs and readers' stories, photo-stories showing erotic scenes between attractive girls and boys.

The aim is to reinforce dreams, stimulate fantasies.

Whether this really helps the youngsters who read the magazine is a horse of a different colour.

Popcom and Rocky promote a similar philosophy, though their sales are nothing like as high as those of Bravo. The layour and the content are similar: crazy pictures of crazy groups on coloured glossy paper. Rocky also contains good quality posters.

All these magazines suggest to their teenage readers the importance of being with the trend, of having up-to-date information on what is happening in the music business.

The only problem is that most reports

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zines' sales strategy. Many readers realise this. Mädchen motto: Becoming a

Woman is Exciting - forms a contrast to the gaudy, confusing style of the pop music magazines. Its articles range from young fashion and cosmetics to novel experts with a few articles on stars and records and, of course, a correspondence co-

Caprina, magazine another for teenage girls, is similar in content, with additional ar-

ticles on knitting, cooking and furnishing. Modern music fans tend to read two magazines that are very different from the teenie magazines mentioned above. Sounds is a music magazine which

reports on all kinds of good quality music and "ahead of the times." The target readership is those with a serious interest in modern music, so

Sounds avoids gaudy effects and huge colourful pictures of the stars. Among its readers are grammar school

pupils, students, the self-employed and many from the alternative scene.

Sounds also carries articles on books. the film scene and culture in general.

Musik-Express, also a magazine almed at the more demanding, is similar in tendency. Use of star pictures is sparing, leaving more space for the introduction and presentation of records.

Other magazines appealing to teenage



DIE GROSSEN

Edited by Dr Ernst Schmacke a loose-leaf work in two files. currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 198, updated refill pages at present cost 18 Pf. each. Publisher's Order No. 10 600.

The editor of the "Big 500" is head of public relations at Mannesmann Demag AG, a man of industry who here summerises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

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- index of companies and individuals

fields of responsibility

The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All manufacturing, commercial and service companies that publish independent balance sheets and qualify in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979. Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance companies; they are separately listed.

Magazines

Continued from page 13

'More help needed' for mothers with careers



The problems surrounding mother-hood for a modern, emancipated career woman are sorely in need of a solu-

children. Nor can the solution be to banish women trained for a career to life at home. This would be greatly unfair.

Children are soon grown up and the woman of today has a life expectancy of 74 years. She should therefore not be condemned to waste her training. Yet once she has been out of a working life for 10 to 15 years, employment can be difficult to get.

To prevent this, policy makers should have dipped deep into the till and paid our young emancipated mothers for their work in the service of the child. They should have given her certain privileges to enable her to resume her work.

They should also have established further training courses that mothers could

Only this kind of action would have been in keeping with the findings of international research to the effect that the care for a child by one specific person in the first two years of life is of fundamental importance for mental health and stability in adulthood.

Like a plant, the human being must strike root if it is to grow. We have known this for the past 30 years.

Policy makers in this country keep overlooking this. They feel entitled to engage in "pilot schemes" with children. using them as guinea pigs, so to speak, in an attempt to test facts established by international research.

Babies and small children have been shuttled back and forth between their working mothers and day mothers paid

sults. But this was based on laymen's seriously.

clude susceptibility to suicide, mental instability, narcotics, aggressiveness, crime and loneliness.

Notwithstanding protests by responsible scientists, the policy makers went shead with their experiment. After a number of optimistic interim reports on the "splendid integration" of the babies due to the daily change of environment and the persons looking after them, the closing report has led to a rude awakening, proving the warnings right.

Many children reacted to this daily routine with behavioural disorders, crying fits, insomnia, eating problems and, in some cases, closer ties to the day mother than to the natural parent.

Despite intensive care by the day mother, most of the children displayed conspicuous behavioural patterns even after two years of such care.

These behavioural disorders were not restricted to the time spent with the day mother but were in evidence at home as well where the children reacted neurot-

The actual switchover imposed a particularly severe mental burden: many children cried when having to leave either of the two persons looking after them. Yet none of this led to discontinuation of the experiment.

Instead those responsible pointed to short term, pseudo-scientific successes. and this led to a generally positive assessment by the media.

sessment by the media.

The initiators of the project every went so far as to try to achieve the same standard for these children as among family-mised children by selectively promoting individual children, especially cases where they lagged behind in their development or showed behaviour-

But notwithstanding all this, such disorders are common among these children.

An unpublished section of the final report shows that the consequences of the adjustment problems were still in evidence two years later. The report states: "It is obvious that this was a traucompass five years and lead to clear re- matic experience that must be taken

Surprisingly, however, the conclusion The results do not become evident in the report is not that this type of until after the age of 16 and they in- child care should be discontinued but

that it should begin as early as possible. The report says: "Only if the child experiences more than superficial contacts with changing persons looking after it as early as in the first year will it be able to establish close person-related ties."

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

In other words, the conclusion - despite evidence to the contrary - is that what may not be cannot be. In fact, those responsible still speak of the system as being correct.

This confronts confused parents with a dangerous pseudo solution because it is doubtful, to say the least, whether these children will ever be able to lead

Instead, they could well become an additional and costly burden on the state - and that on top of the cost of the pilot project for which the taxpayer had to fork out close to DM11m.

But what will be the ultimate cost once these children come of age? Christa Meyes (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Weit,

and older readers are satire and the publications Mad and Klamsuk Both contain plenty of nonzag

readers who have no use for min formation or just want to rin laugh.

They ruthlessly expose and it Hahnenkamm downhill race in tuman weakness. human weakness.

Familiar TV personalities are or the condition of the magazine benefit to ridicule. The reader is not a line say that the event should not either, being called a fool for the benefit ben held because of the conditional conditions on the magazine. money on the magazine.

Many readers probably have a Three was too much snow, fresh on about their wisdom in buying a ground, which is fine for the average publications — but enthusiasm and the but not for downhill racers. light in reading them lower thereif ther madness," said Austria's Karl me a former downhill world cham-

Aler falls during practice, the race hi never to have been held; or at

he they hurtle downhill at express sois the slightest error in soft snow

be far more dangerous than over

For this event, one day's training had

Ne winner was Canadian Steve Pod-

it is should have been abandoned."

Alcoholism on the rise among the young

lcoholism among children and juveniles is on the rise. Even 10-yearolds have been known to take hip flasks to school with them as a liquid substitute for the midday sandwich.

School janitors complain about the empty bottles they have to remove from corridors and waste paper baskets.

These children and luveniles drink in groups in order not to become outsiders, and discotheque owners organise drink-

On his 11th birthday, little Erwin went to the cellar as he had seen his father do many a time and picked up a litre bottle of wine.

"You can't have a birthday without a drink," he told his friend, and so the two emptied the bottle.

When Erwin showed the effects and could no longer stand on his feet his friend dragged him to a nearby stream to shove his head in the water and sober him up.

The friend, also unsteady, went home and Erwin fell into the water and

There is hardly a fun fair or other popular festivity where minors are not amid drinking adults, and cases of alcohol poisoning are the order of the day.

There are some 150,000 juvent at German Michael Veith, who did coholics in this country; 40 per at compete because of injury, there is a 1974 survey commissioned by the schedule, largely predetermin a 1974 survey commissioned by the schedule, largely pre

changed in the seven years since that and the sponsors will only only in Eight per cent of 12 to 14-year-olds their advertising has been seen on TV. rink hard liquor almost daily. The jury was unmoved by the falls

They find it at home or buy it is decided to carry on to the bitter drink hard liquor almost daily.

permarkets, despite laws forbidding A recent experiment showed at In 2min 3.76 sec.

A recent experiment showed an interest shows a supermit line was sweden's li-year-old could go to a supermit line was behind him was Sweden's and buy a bottle of rum, no quest spit gold medallist, Ingemer Stenard buy a bottle of rum, no quest spit gold medallist, Ingemer Stenard line fact, the checkout gid state who came 34th, nearly 11 seconds

Bonn Health Minister Antie He "lat," said Stenmark, "was my first together with the German Brewn lat downhill race." He is a slatom sociation and the Catering and E walls.

Business Associations, have launched like explained that he was unable to veral campaigns to enforce the lave discut because of the conditions: "I ming the sale of alcohol to minar! all tolng to run any risks. the results were negligible.

The drinking pattern of girls a creasingly similar. According to the varian survey, the difference bet Nothing spared drinking girls and boys in the sgr p between 12 and 14 is only 10 per of

Experts say that it will only is clearly committed theatre? couple of years before there are as a few will differ, as accordingly will young women drinking as young me in the discussion embarked on by

schoolchild. One glass of wine

Small quantities over a long reline same time the 50s-style decordant lead to cirrhosis of the liver.

The mother who recently to be less restored.

The mother who recently to be having been no complete over-friends that she gives he husband having been no complete over-friends against of schnapps to put it have been commonsense in the less this.

The mother who recently to be a distortion work appears that a glass of schnapps to put it have been commonsense in the less this.

ply 39 of the 60 starters in the 41st "I was worrled about the steep slope."I feli sure I would come a cropper. The only reason I entered was because of the

Skiers protest as race

takes heavy toll

combination points."
The honest Swede combined the sood luck and the ability to emerge unscattled from a race in which one competitor after another came unstuck:

One of the casualties was Bojan Kris zaj of Yugoslavia, who said with a swolen black eye and blood issuing from facial injuries: "Never in my life have I had such a

fall. The face was too difficult for me. There will definitely be no more downhills for me this sesson. I shall concentrate on the slalom and the glant sla-

The most spectacular falls at speeds of 100km/h (60mph) were screened the same afternoon by the second channel of West German TV.

More than 1,000 viewers rang to complain within a short space of time. They just could not stomach the pictures on their TV screens.

The downhill ski circus is steadly being decimated. There has been a succession of injuries in recent weeks, some

Uli Spices of Austria, the winner at Val d'Isère; Leonhard Stock, the downhill Olympic victor; Anton Steiner, who was in the running for World Cup winner; and Canadian downhill ace Kon Read are all out for the rest of the sea-

Veith and Austrians Soon Walcher Werner Grissmann, are among many others out of the running tempo-

Pow of the stars have not had knee. ligament and tendon operations. Few have not broken an arm, a leg or a shoulder at some time or other.

Does that make them a wild bunch of sporting invalids who hurtle downhill? Podborski too had to recuperate last su-tumn from knee surgery before going on to become the season's outstanding

downhill man. His, the winner's view of the Kitzbühel track was: "It must surely be the toughest downhill in the world but it isn't dangerous. Many of those who fell overrated themselves."

The downhills in Gradnertal ("the most brutal downhill of my life," according to Peter Müller of Switzerland) and St Morliz, where 17 men were crocked in training and 12 who entered for the race failed to finish, were troubled by a

shortage of snow.
Schranz is all in favour of the demand for an end to breakneok speeds on dangerous downhill runs: Far I

.In recent years all the humes have been eliminated from what amount to skiing autobahns, straight as a die, on which the sole aim is to perform at ever greater speed.

Better equipment enables competitors to ski faster.

Downhills must return to benda grea-

ter technical difficulties and features more in keeping with the natural lands-

This is what the skiers themselves are advising in talks with the international federation. Trainers and officials agree.

But, as Schranz readily admits: "Nothing more is likely to be done this scaion." And there is already talk of a new world speed record being set up at next year's world championships in Schlad-Herbert Bögel

(Stuttgarter Nachrichton, 18 January 1981)



Birthday prize

Stalom silver medallist Christa Kinshofer sprang a surprise in the 6th World Cup downhill event at Crans Montana, Switzerland. With five days to go to her 20th birthday she came third - and was

Glider pilot Grosse returns with more world records

Lübeck gilder ace Hans-Werner Grosse, 50, returned from Alice Springs, Australia, this year with four new world records to his gredit, making it 23 in all

When Alvin Parker flew from Odessa, Texas, 1,041.52 km to Nebraska on 31 July 1964 in a Finnish Sisu glider, pilots all over the world were convinced it was a record that would stand for years.

US gilder ace Parker was the first pilot in the world to fly more than 1,000 km over a distance and on a route not previously arranged.

There was only one dissenter. Hans-Werner Grosse from Lübeck, who stuck his neck out and forecast:

"As gilder designs are improved we will one day not only fly further but also be able to fly 1,000 km three-corner

His optimism was not only vindiceted he himself proved his point. Six years after Al Parker's memorable flight, on 4 June 1970, he flew his ASW 12

from Lübeck, Germany, to Angers France.

The distance he covered, 1032.02 km. was a world record for a preamanged destination. It was to be the first of many.

On 25 April 1972 he piloted the same gilder 1.460.8 km from Lübeck to Biarritz, near France's Atlantic border with Spain. This is a record that still stands.

Two years later he flew from Itzehoe. near Hamburg, to Marmande in the south of France. This again was a world record: 1,231.8 km over a set course.

On 7 June 1975 he achieved the distinction of being the first glider pilot ever to fly more than 1,000 km in a point-to-point. He covered 1,012.3 km over Finland.

On December 1978 he flew more

On December 1978 he flew more than 1,100 km in a point-to-point, this time in the heart of Australia: 1,113 km at an average speed of 124.5 km/h.

Five days later he cleared 1,229.256 km in a point-to-point from Alice Springs. His latest feat, also in Australia, is to have covered more than 1,200 km in this particular avent. 1,300 km in this particular event.

Yet he has already set himself another, seemingly even more utopian target:
"I should like to fly more than 1,500 km one of these days from a starting-point in northern Germany."

Biarritz, the destination of his last record long-distance flight 8 years ago, is the furthest he has yet flown from near home.

hopes of one day flying over the Pyrenees to Pamplona, Spain, where the altitude of the Pyrenees is lowest.

ordinary aircraft," the Lübeck glider ace says, and he well knows that one such aircraft is currently under construction.

In Poppenhausen, Bavaria, Schleicher are building an exceptional glider with a wing span of 24 metres that is expected to work wonders.

It will be named the ASW 22, and designer Gerhard Waibel reckons it will be the ideal glider for long distances.

Will it turn out to be the aircraft that makres Hans-Werner Grosse's dream Karl Morgenstern

come true? Kari Morganstern.
(Lübseker Nachrichten, & January, 1881)

Children who choose to live away from home cannot force their parents to support them. This is the effect of a ruling by the Federal Court in Karlsruhe in a precedent case.

In the case, the Family Affairs Panel of the Court ruled in favour of a father who had refused financial support to his daughter who had rented an apartment in the city where she attended universi-

The father had offered his daughter

full room and board at home plus cash. The Panel said that the law curtailed the parental discretionary powers regarding maintenance inasmuch as the custody courts on the child's application could reverse the parental decision if special circumstances made this neces-

But other than that the parental decision is binding.

This also applies where "special circumstances" exist that could warrant a for reimbursement on the grounds that departure. As a result, the curtailment of "his authoritarian decision" to allow no

Parents win child cash test case

the parental authority must be restricted to cases where parental support in the manner chosen by the parents is not

feasible for legal or practical reasons. In all other cases, the child must apply to the custody courts in a bid to obtain a reversal of the parental decision if he does not agree with it.

In this particular case the daughter had applied for a government study allowance under the Federal Training Promition Act (generally known by its German acronym BAföG)

The allowance was granted and the BAfoG authority approached the father

alternative to providing his child with room and board at home was unreasonable and that the daily commuting time to university would have amounted to close to three hours.

to reimburse BAfoG. According to the ruling, the father's decision to provide his daughter with full support at home was binding for

The Panel upheld the father's refusal

BAföG as well. The lustices also held that this type of commuting was not intolerable and did not necessitate moving away from ous to children.

The Panel said that the parental right to provide support in kind also serrved the purpose of "enabling the parents to exercise greater influence over their child's lifestyle than they can do if the child lives away from home."

> Rainer Klose (Süddoutsche Zeitung, 14 January 1981)

Even moderate but regular constraints, be denied. There have improvements in lighting and tion of alcohol can be extremely desired, with the orchestra pit being

ber this.

This means that the number of the critics, especially in the wake of drinkers, and hence the number of Gobert's production of Armo Holz's. drinkers, and hence the number and donors's production of Arno Hola's dangered persons, keeps growing.

It is generally known that the childs felt that Zadek and others abuse in children and juveniles led by provided an alibi for an other-severe physical, mental and emotive budislinguished repertoire chosen

Only three grammes of alcohol this criticism warranted? The fur-kilo of body weight can be lether tourse of events at West Berlin's kilo of body weight can be lether to the municipal theatres alone will tell. schoolchild. One glass of wines of the result of the DM8m invested in between eight and 12 grammes of the Schiller-Theater canhowever, be denied. There have

Continued from page 10

Small quantities over a long paths same time the 50s-style decor

Rainer Hoeynek Olandeliblatt, 16 January 1981)

